

No. 705,392.

Patented July 22, 1902.

D. B. DE WALTOFF.
PESSARY.

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(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

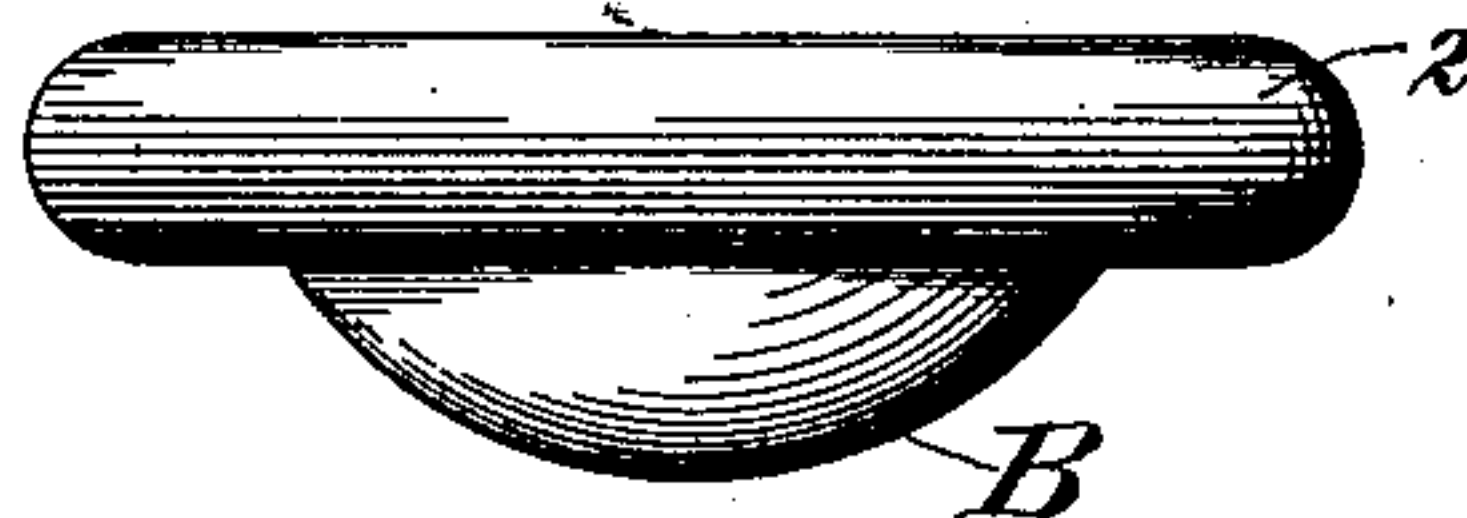


Fig. 2.

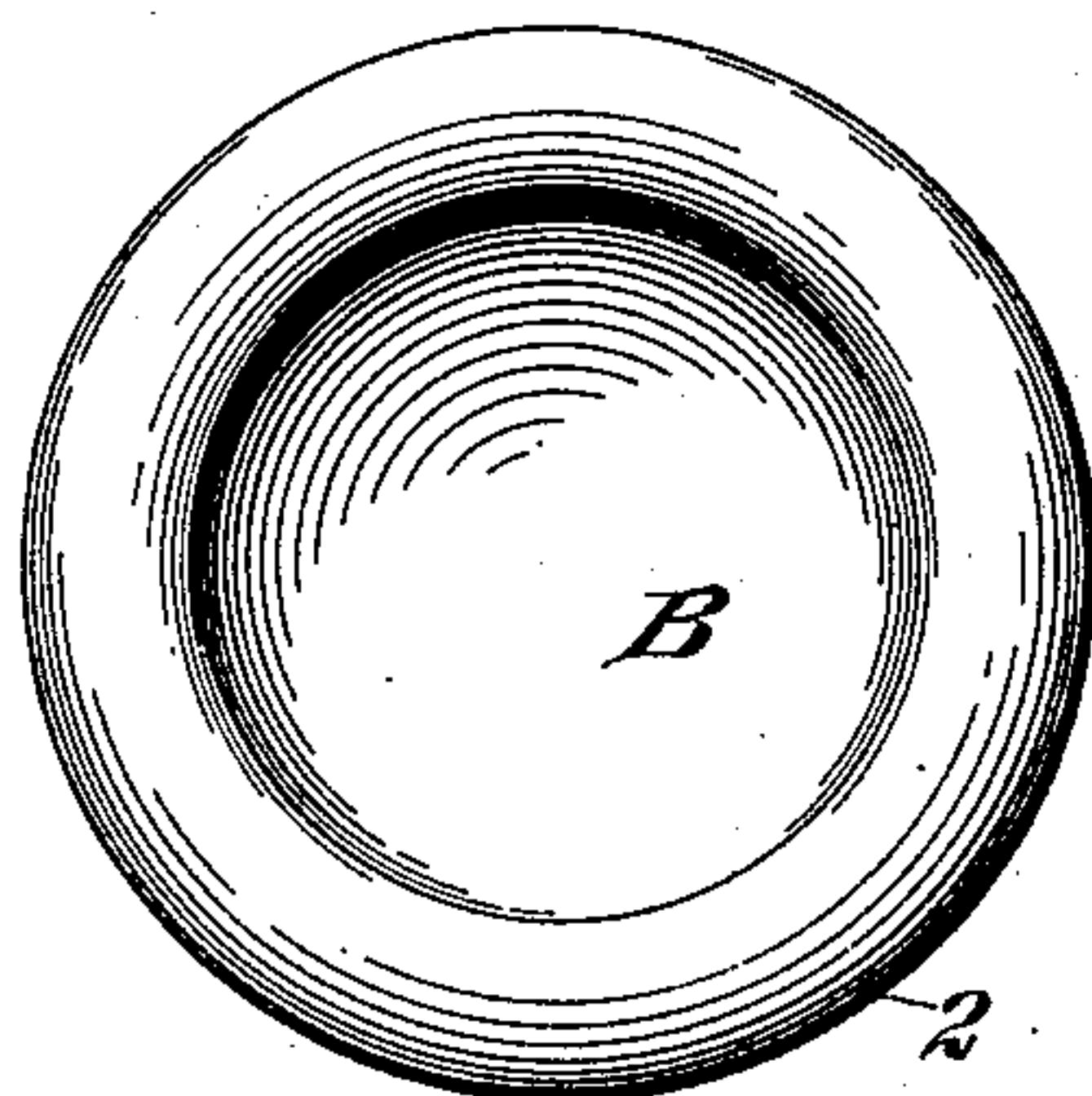


Fig. 3.

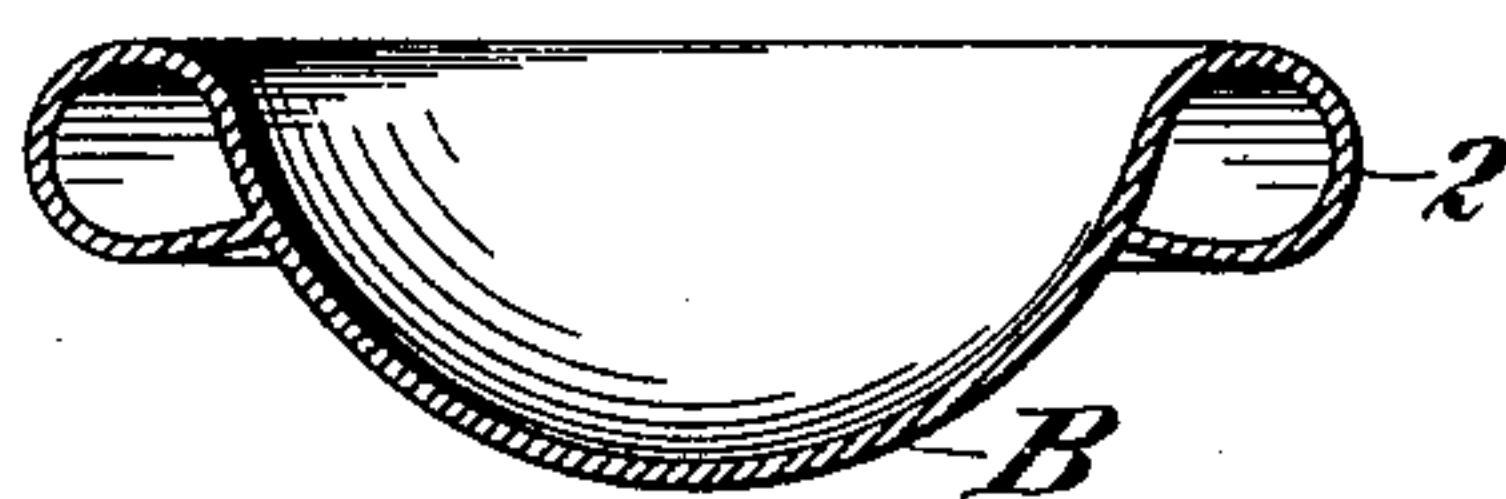
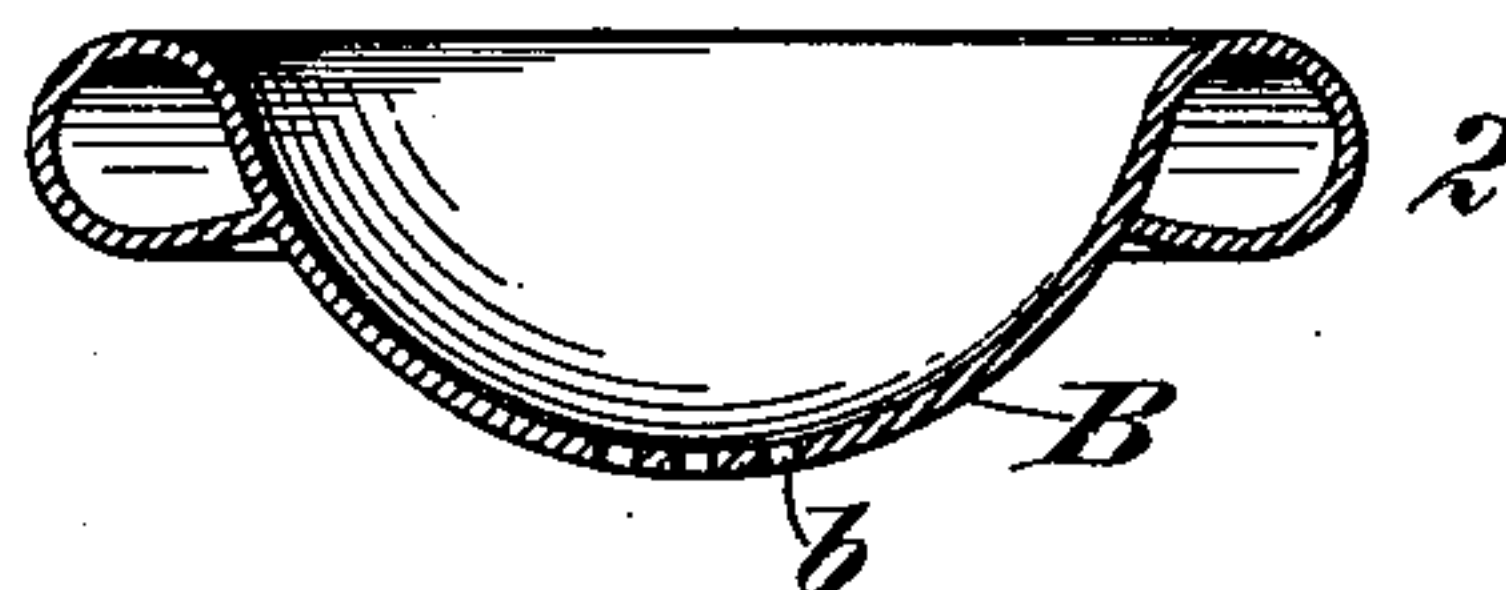


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,392, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed January 5, 1901. Serial No. 42,205. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAYVE BORIS DE WALTOFF, of the borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Pessaries, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device adapted for various uses in the medicinal and surgical arts, and particularly to a device having
10 a form and character which renders the same applicable in connection with the treatment of uterine disorders and ailments.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a device suitable for the purposes
15 set forth which is simple in form and construction, light in weight, and of such a nature as to facilitate its sterilization and aseptic cleansing.

The drawings accompanying this specification illustrate a surgical appliance embodying my present invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an edge view of such an appliance. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a central cross-section of
25 the appliance, and Fig. 4 is a similar section of a modification.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all figures.

In general the appliance comprises a bowl-shaped or concave body portion B, having an outwardly-flaring annular lip 2, curving inwardly on the exterior of the body portion toward the exterior surface thereof. Such construction provides a bearing portion for
35 the appliance having the form of a ring or annulus which presents no edge or angular surface, and if the curve of the annulus is made comparatively full, as shown, the tendency to an irritation of the fleshy or other
40 parts when worn is minimized. The edge of the inwardly-extending part of the lip is best connected throughout the circle of its length with the exterior of the concave portion B, as this will exclude all material from the inner
45 space of the annulus, in which undesirable matter might otherwise collect and from which it might be difficult to dislodge it.

Constructed in the manner set forth the appliance presents an unbroken surface
50 throughout, with no crevices or recesses present for the lodgment of foreign material.

Hence it is readily cleansible and peculiarly adapted to be kept in an aseptic condition.

With the object of facilitating the aseptic cleansing and sterilization of the appliance
55 and for the additional purpose of giving rigidity to the same, I preferably make the same of some material having the qualities of strength and lightness and appropriate to the uses to which the device is to be applied.
60 For instance, it may be constructed of some resistant metal—such as gold, silver, or aluminium—of sufficient thickness to give rigidity to the structure, but not unduly thick to render it unnecessarily heavy. It may, for in-
65 stance, be formed out of silver and gold-plated. In bringing the material into the proper shape to form the appliance any suitable process may be utilized. It may be
70 stamped out or spun up in any desired manner. It may likewise be made as an integral whole or in two or more parts, which are afterward secured together.

When applied to uterine uses, the exterior diameter of the annular bearing portion is
75 such as to expand the walls of the vagina somewhat when inserted into place, in which position it is retained by the natural muscular contraction of the walls against the rounding surface of the lip. The cross-section
80 shape also of the concave portion B is advantageously made to conform to the cervix uteri in any particular case where the appliance is used to remedy disorders thereof.

The appliance may be used as a tampon to
85 suppress uterine hemorrhage. When introduced into position in contact with the cervix uteri, it acts through the arrest of the flow of blood to bring about a coagulation of the same and to also set up muscular con-
90 tractions having a natural tendency to stop the flow. It may also be used when imperforate, as shown in Fig. 3, for the application of medicines in cases of diseased os or cervix uteri, particularly as the device is de-
95 signed to be made of a material unacted upon by liquids, as pointed out above. The medicine held in the concave portion B may be applied directly to the parts and retained in
100 this position by the natural contractions of the vaginal walls.

As shown in Fig. 4, the concave portion B

is provided with a number of perforations *b*. This construction particularly fits it for use as a pessary to support a prolapsed uterus and retain the same in its natural position.

5 The perforations *b* form outlets for the flow from the uterine canal, which may be caught on an absorbent placed within the vaginal canal if it is desired to prevent its reabsorption by the vaginal walls or its coming into
10 contact with the external genital organs.

As above indicated, a prominent object of my invention is to produce a device which while presenting broad rounded bearing-surfaces shall be at once light and strong and
15 free from angles, openings, or crevices liable in use to afford a lodgment for foreign or undesirable matters. The requisite breadth of bearing-surface is afforded by giving to the circumferential or annular portion of the de-
20 vice a full or swelling curve in cross-section, and lightness is secured by making this annular rim or circumferential portion hollow and of thin metal or material, as shown in Fig. 3. It will be observed that both as to
25 its transverse section and as an entirety the annular or circumferential rim or swell is circular, and hence is in the best form in which a given quantity of material can be put to withstand pressure from without. By com-
30 bining these features I am enabled to produce an exceedingly stiff or rigid structure with a minimum of weight. As an incident I reduce the amount of metal or other material neces-
35 sary to be used, and as it is proposed to make the article of such metals as gold or of silver

with or without a plating of gold this point is important. Finally, by joining the inturned edges of the annular rim to the body of the device, or, in other words, by making the rim without any opening into its interior space 40 and without any depression, crevice, or recess, I preclude the lodgment of any matters the presence of which, particularly in places comparatively or wholly inaccessible, might and ordinarily would cause danger of blood- 45 poisoning in subsequent use.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A surgical appliance, comprising a rigid, central cup-shaped body portion surrounded by a rigid, closed, hollow rim of substantially 50 circular cross-section, joining the body in an easy curve on one face and at an obtuse angle on the opposite face, and of such cross-section as to afford a broad circumferential bearing-surface. 55

2. A surgical appliance, comprising a rigid, central cup-shaped body portion surrounded by a rigid, closed, hollow rim of substantially circular cross-section, joining the body por- 60 tion in an easy curve, the central cup-shaped portion being perforated and the hollow rim being of such cross-section as to afford a broad bearing-surface, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two sub- 65 scribing witnesses.

DAYVE BORIS DE WALTOFF.

Witnesses:

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OSCAR ABRAMS.